The New Orleans Bee.

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[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells real estate, at [illegible], at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

T. Anfoux sells groceries, liquors, wines, whisky, dry goods, jewelry, watches, tobacco, furniture, &c., at No. 80 Baronne street.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of improved real estate, with Citizens' Bank stock, situated in the Third District.

For particulars and terms see advertisement.

List of passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston: [illegible]

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is very probable that Senator Doolittle's [illegible] relative to Mexico had reference to the departure of Austrian troops for, and not from that country, as we read in the telegraphic synopsis of it. The information which he would have the Senate call for from the President, Mr. Doolittle deemed of a "very satisfactory character." That he, a recognized defender and organ of the Administration in the Senate, should express this opinion regarding confidential information in the possession of the President, is a noteworthy fact. We are bound to suppose that important knowledge touching military arrangements between Austria and Mexico, as well as between France and Mexico, has been officially received at Washington. We are also justified in inferring from Mr. Doolittle's belief of its satisfactory character, and from the attitude in which Mr. Seward had placed the Government in regard to the Mexican question, that the Government is satisfied of the early cessation of military intervention in Mexican affairs on the part of any European power, that it has assurances which are deemed conclusive, that "Mexico is about to be evacuated by the French troops," and that no Austrian contingent for the defence of Maximilian's Empire is to be apprehended.

About six months ago Maximilian, as it was generally understood, applied, through a special agent, to both France and Austria for additional troops, representing that reinforcements were necessary to completely overpower the irregular resistance of the scattered Juarist forces and to protect and maintain the pacification of the country under the Imperial regime. The application was not attended with success. The Emperor Napoleon not only declined to send more troops, but soon afterwards, if not at that very time, as appears from dispatches of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in reply to dispatches of Mr. Seward, determined to gradually withdraw the French army which was already in Mexico. The Austrian Emperor did nothing in response to the request of his brother, but provided in a rather indefinite way a contingent of [illegible] volunteers. But this somewhat slim prospect, from causes which are obvious enough, has disappeared. It is needless to say that the situation of Maximilian, resulting from the foregoing facts, is one that might well inspire him with grave apprehensions for the future of his Empire. It would be, perhaps, dangerous, and one which he would be glad to terminate by the abandonment of his throne and the country, if the "Liberal" or "Republican" cause which Juarez claims to represent possessed more military or popular strength. But there is considerable reason to suspect that it is as bankrupt in political, as it has long been in material, elements needed in a contest for the possession of supreme government in Mexico. Notoriously unable to carry on war regularly against Maximilian, it has yet succeeded, through the chronic anarchy and social dissolution of the country, in necessitating the employment of a vast military police as the condition of extending and consolidating the Imperial authority.

But the condition be had after the withdrawal of the French troops? Can Maximilian adequately replace the military prop afforded by France with foreign volunteers, or with Mexican enlistments of assured loyalty to the Empire, or with both classes combined? No doubt the answer to these questions involves the duration of his rule. He might, to be sure, with singleness and [illegible] resources, maintain his throne for an indefinite period; but in so doing he would subside from whatever Imperial elevation he may now occupy to the level of those Mexican leaders of conspiracy and faction who have been seen for forty years engaged in a drama which ceases to be a drawn tragedy only when it becomes a more bloody farce.

We observe indications of efforts now being made to bring the body of conservative Mexicans—the "pocho party," one of the Imperialist organs calls them—to the active support of the Empire against the adherents of Juarez, or of any other chief who may claim to represent the dissembled Republic.

These adherents are denounced as anarchists, and it is asserted that their leaders have really no care for the nationality, independence, and integrity of Mexico, whose territory, it is averred, they are now trying to barter away for [illegible] aid from the United States, which, if granted, will make the former country a dependency of the latter and its change for the better only a question of time. Mexicans are urged, if they the abhorre destiny thus depicted, to rally around the throne of Maximilian as the true symbol and ark of Mexican nationality, independence, and integrity. What may be the effect of this appeal must yet be seen. There is no need to discuss the grounds upon which it is based. It may be remarked, however, that as foreign military occupation of the country draws to a close, the prospect of eminent and permanent peace and tranquillity is far from becoming brighter, and the time would seem fit and opportune for a "peace party." If there are in Mexico the elements of such a party, to organize against the new programme of further fights, pronunciamentos, revolutions and counter-revolutions, on which the curtain would be lifted the moment it became evident that Maximilian would leave the country either from necessity or disgust. We already indeed catch glimpses of some of the events and figures that are ready to appear at that signal. Juarez, who is not constitutional President, his term having expired about a year ago, has a rival for the de facto Presidency, in Ortega, the true constitutional President if there is any. But Ortega cannot venture to show himself in any part of his Presidential jurisdiction where he might be in reach of the clutches of the actual occupant of his seat. Santa Anna, who scarcely deigns to disguise from Americans that he is [illegible] to go back and head a revolution in Mexico, is feared by Juarez, Ortega, Romero, and all the conspirators representative of the "Liberal" cause. Should he make one of his sudden and characteristic apparitions in Mexico, depose Juarez, and proclaim himself Dictator, it would not be surprising. But what then?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL POWER.—The Washington Republican, of the 5th, says:

All that remains to make the policy of Congress identical with that of the President is to admit the loyal applicants from the late rebellious States, instead of waiting until certain [illegible] but by no means vital amendments shall be ratified by the proper State vote. We have reason, from good authority, that this will be done.

Interview Between General Meade and Fenian Generals.

New York, June 2.—During the interview Gen. Meade and Gens. Murphy and Sullivan, the General informed them of the interference of the United States Government, and said they had been advised by the Cabinet, and read for the [illegible] of Mr. Seward. They encouraged [illegible], he brought our rifles from [illegible] and was given to understand [illegible]. This thing is not [illegible] will succeed. We have one or [illegible] Gen. Sweeny, and we can and will [illegible]. If we get arms we will soon [illegible] and we shall fight the regulars if [illegible]. Gen. Meade replied, "I have [illegible] to, and shall fight you to enforce the neutrality laws."

THE EUROPEAN TIDES.—Forty thousand and [illegible] emigrants arrived at this port during the last month. This is nearly double the arrivals in the corresponding month of last year, and those of the first five months of this year are nearly double those of the same period last year. From the opening of January up to this date the numbers rise as high as one [illegible] thousand. Those who understand the [illegible] estimate that we shall get up to a quarter of a million before the close of the year. [illegible] upon this will fall short of 1864—the [illegible] year—it will surpass any other [illegible] year. Any reflections that can be made [illegible] are unnecessary [illegible] they are from the worthy of recognition by the people of America.—New York [illegible].

The Montgomery Mail of the 10th furnishes the subjoined items:

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston passed through this city on yesterday. He is on his way to Selma, to enter on the duties of his office as President of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad. The general is in fine health and spirits, and in the eyes of his friends looking better than ever before.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

GOVERNOR [illegible] CIRCULAR CALLING [illegible].

HARRIS'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE—HE REITERATES THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Santa Anna at [illegible]—He Has [illegible].

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Cotton 38 to [illegible]—Gold 147 [illegible].

Washington, June 14.—Senate.—Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Bankrupt law. He expressed himself favorably upon it, and said he hoped it would be reported at an early day from the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed the bill for establishing postal offices in Oregon and Nevada.

The debate continued on the bill to restore political rights to Southern States. Among the speakers was Mr. Harris of Maryland, who reiterated the right of the Southern States to secede.

Washington, June 14.—[illegible] Hanson, formerly clerk of the Confederate Post office Department, has committed suicide from want of employment and reduced circumstances.

The Star asserts that the votes of the more conservative Union men were obtained for the constitutional amendment by pledges from their radical colleagues that no other bill shall be taken during the present session than the bill.

Considerable excitement was caused to-day in front of the Capitol by Mr. Rousseau, who approached Mr. Grinnell and said he had waited several days for him to apologize for the outrageous insult upon him (Mr. Rousseau) in debate. Mr. Grinnell said he had no apology to make, whereupon Mr. Rousseau caned him, Mr. Grinnell making no resistance whatever. When Mr. Rousseau had finished flagellating him, Mr. Grinnell merely said, "it is all right," and the parties separated.

Washington, June 14.—House.—Mr. Harris said he stood now as he did after our war was declared—as he did just after the war when he received his coat of [illegible]—as he stood when in prison and before the [illegible] tribunal of tyranny, a court martial; and, as he stood in principle, so he would be now. He believed now, as then, in the right of secession, that these States were entirely right in going out of the Union, and moreover that they did go out and thereby became to this Union as foreign States. He would stand by this, that he was therefore against the reconstruction policy of the President, who was only carrying out Mr. Lincoln's scheme, and was now willing to let the Republicans, and had been [illegible] he left the Democracy; but he believed the President's declaration "no taxation without representation."

In his view the Southern States had no right to representation in this Congress, and had no right to furnish the [illegible] with President or Vice President. He was [illegible] admitted into the Union, which he would do by act of Congress, but no bill for this purpose could receive his vote until so [illegible] the test oath demanded by the State test. Under the test oath the South could have no representative man in Congress. Referring incidentally to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Harris said Mrs. Surratt entreated for her life to prepare her soul for God. "But no [illegible]" thundered forth a voice from the War Department, "On with the gallows, the coffin and the grave, the angels of Heaven shall not [illegible] over its repentant prayer," [illegible] a higher authority and [illegible] from a more merciful heart, but President King was Judge [illegible] then, and they were executed.

Where is Preston King? Echo answers where. Mrs. Surratt was [illegible] to the day. Notwithstanding the supplications of her heartbroken daughter for her life they were still in the keeping of the War Department. Mr. Harris then showed how [illegible] the South had acted in the case of John Brown whose body was given up to his friends [illegible] to the sight of Southern soldiers with the Chesapeake.

Mr. Leblond, in the name of the Democratic party disavowed [illegible]. It did not believe the Southern States [illegible] were out of the Union or could go out. Also he differed from Mr. Harris and Taylor [illegible].

Mr. Davies denied [illegible] who was not present, that he held the opinion that under the Constitution the States had the right to go out, but he did believe they had fought themselves out, were recognized as belligerents and were conquered, and then they were now conquered territory.

The speech of Mr. Harris excited great interest and comment. [illegible] crowded around him during its delivery.

Washington, June 14.—It is stated that our Minister to Austria, under instruction from this government informed the government of that country that the sending of Austrian troops to Mexico would be looked upon as an unfriendly act, and as a violation of the Monroe doctrine to the support of which we are pledged. The Austrian Government, it is said, has officially given the assurance that no such troops shall be sent to the Emperor Maximilian.

New York, June 14.—Cotton steady. Sales 1200 bales at 38 to 40. [illegible] quiet. Turpentine dull. Rosin [illegible]. Gold 147⅛.

General Murphy and other Fenians were refused bail at Malone, and await their trial which occurs at Canandaigua on the 19th.

The United States Circuit Council has demanded the release of the Fenian correspondent arrested by the Canadian some days since for unexplained reasons.

Another death occurred yesterday from cholera in 28th street.

Santa Anna has issued a stirring address to his countrymen from Elizabethport, N. J. The General defines his position in reference to the present aspect of Mexican politics and the reports of his recent visit to Maximilian. He says he did not in any manner compromise himself with the Emperor, he being entirely to the Mexican Republic, and he exhorts all Mexicans to unite and drive the usurper from their soil, and offers his own services to the cause. A monarchy in Mexico he declares to be an impossibility, and the restoration of the Republic is the height of his ambition. No other purpose, he says, could draw him from retirement, and, this accomplished, he will return to private life. In conclusion he says he will not sully his life with falsehood, but seeks for his tomb a new laurel whose shadow shall cover it in the midst of peace.

Philadelphia, June 14.—Anticipating the adoption of the Constitutional amendment passed by the United States Senate, and just concurred in by the House, Gov. Curtin of Penn., has addressed a circular to the Governors of Northern States, suggesting the propriety of union in action, and the calling together of the Legislatures for the [illegible] ratification of the amendment, and before the adjournment of Congress.

Louisville, June 14.—[illegible] tobacco active. Sales 280 hhds. Flour, [illegible], \$9; plain extra \$10 50. Corn 68c. [illegible] 28c. Pork active; sales 1100 barrels; Mess [illegible]. Bacon shoulders 15c; clear sides 20c. Whisky \$2 24.

Cincinnati, June 14.—Flour in fair local demand; Superfine unchanged; Family \$11 75; wheat unchanged; corn 73 to 74c; oats 45c; pork \$29 75; bulk meats in good demand and tending upwards; shoulders 13½c; sides 16½c; bacon shoulders 15c; [illegible] 18c; clear sides 20c; lard dull at 21½c. Groceries unchanged.

St. Louis, June 14.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged; corn, lower grades, declined to 68 to 70c; [illegible] \$32 50; bacon and lard unchanged; whisky \$2 22.

The steamer Magnolia was burned at the upper levee this morning. Value estimated at about \$100,000, insured for about \$50,000.

Vicksburg, June 14.—Passed up the W. R. Arthur, 11 A. M. River falling.

Southwest Pass, June 14.—Steamship I. C. Harris passed out at 4 p. m. There is nothing fresh since this morning's report. The only vessels now at anchor here are the ship Exemplar, schooners Lizzie Batchelder, Village Hale and Ellen. Ship Exemplar stood out to sea last evening. Nothing more in sight.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 14, 8 P. M.—The steamer Texas passed up at 11 o'clock last evening. Arrived, ship Rochester, Woods, master, from Liverpool, via [illegible] 13th May, ship Albemarle, Moulton, master, from Liverpool, 24 April, ship Montezuma, Andrew & Co. cargo 70 tons [illegible].

Consignees.—A. G. Lawrence, Henry, Ashew & Son, R. DeBuys, R. [illegible], Leeds & Co., Cobb, Neil & Walt, [illegible] & Co., James Lines [illegible], Bordeaux, T. [illegible].

All these vessels were going up in tow, also ship [illegible], with [illegible] and schooner Ocean Belle. The only vessel now inside is the ship Louis Henry.

Weather fine and calm; a high tide this morning, now falling.

New York, June 14, 1 P. M.—Cotton market is very dull and nominally unchanged, at 38 to 40c.

Gold 147. Exchange [illegible] ½ Pr.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Girls' School on Rampart street, under Mrs. M. C. DuBois as principal, with Mrs. F. V. Hooper, 1st Assistant, Misses Sarran and Schlerman, 2d Assistants, and Misses E. Lavillioux and E. McCarthy, 3d Assistants, took place yesterday, and, as is usual with schools under Mrs. DuBois' admirable management, the examinations were very thorough and satisfactory, and the accompanying exercises very interesting. The average attendance of the school has numbered 333 pupils, and, of course, so large a number has required great assiduity and devotion on the part of Mrs. DuBois and her corps of assistants, the first of whom, Mrs. Hooper, is particularly qualified for the delicate avocations of a teacher. Mrs. DuBois is so well known as one of the most successful principals in our schools as to have no occasion for our commendation. As for the other ladies the examinations, from what we saw and learned, amply attested their qualifications.

We should add that usually those are about one hundred and thirty of the pupils learning French under Miss Sabran, with Mrs. DuBois assisting her to some extent, in connection with her own classes as Principal. Vocal music is taught by Miss Schlerman, who, we should judge, must also have a full share of duty to perform. Among the exercises of interest which particularly pleased us, were recitations of popular humorous selections by Misses Anna Bahel and —— Seralito, who really acquitted themselves with rare credit for girls of any age. Their declamation was characterized by a sameness of modulation and piquancy of gesticulation that pleased the audience highly, and was truly refreshing in girls who are generally permitted to become so artificial in speaking.

The examinations and the exercises at the other schools examined yesterday were, we learn, about equally thorough and interesting. The teachers in the Basin School are F. Fries, principal, and Mrs. M. F. Clark, Mrs. M. L. Elmer, Miss C. Peck and Mrs. E. Flynn assistants. In the Fisk School, J. J. Patterson, principal, and Mr. J. C. Peirce, Miss J. D. McDonald, Mrs. M. A. Ferguson and Misses C. Kenner, M. H. Watson, M. E. Coyne and A. A. Finch assistants. Average number of pupils, 460.

The examination of the "Upper Boys' High School," corner of Camp and Melpomene streets, and of the Paulding Boys' and Girls' School, corner of Constance and Gaiennie streets, commence this morning.

BALL AT CARROLLTON.—A grand night festival and ball is to be given on St. John's eve, at Victor's Garden, Carrollton, opposite to the railroad depot, on Saturday evening, the 23d of June. In case of bad weather it will be postponed till the following Saturday.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Special Meeting.—There was a special meeting last evening to fix up unfinished business.

A resolution was adopted to raise the mortgage on the property of Mr. Davidson, corner of Poydras and Magazine streets.

Also, one to approve the acquisition of the contractor for burying the indigent dead and caring for the sick.

The Controller was authorized to warrant on the Treasurer for \$650 75 in favor of Mr. Woolfy and in favor of policeman Downing for \$36 50.

A resolution was concurred in repealing the ordinance granting P. Drevon the right to run the Fourth District Ferry, and to resell the contract to the highest bidder for ten years. The same action was taken relative to J. W. Prather and the Third District Ferry.

The Mayor was authorized, in accordance with a previous resolution, to employ twelve river police.

A resolution to amend ninth section of the sub-divisions of the Port, so as to allow two hundred feet at a coal boat landing, was adopted.

The ordinance to limit the rate of the cars between the Beef and Vegetable Markets to a walk was adopted.

A petition from Dennis Cronan to the effect that a contract granted to him for the construction of certain bridges on Tchoupitoulas street was advertised in the official journal for sale, and praying that justice be done him, was read. Mr. Moore denounced the proposition as a swindle, whereupon Mr. Cronan, who was present in the lobby swore out quite audibly that it was "a d——d lie" and left in high dudgeon.

It had been proposed to refer the petition to the Streets and Landings Committee, but now a motion to lay on the table prevailed.

The chair appointed Messrs. Paisley and Moore on the joint Committee to confer with a similar committee from the Board of Health for the establishment of sanitary regulations. The Board then adjourned.

Daring Robbery.—The Jumen House, corner of Dauphine and St. Charles streets, occupied by Judge Kellogg and Generals Granger and Herron, was entered with false keys and robbed yesterday of considerable money and property. Without waking up the occupants, although the [illegible] was very thoroughly ransacked. Gen. Herron lost \$160, and Gen. Granger a watch and \$350. Another entry was subsequently effected in the same way, doubtless by the same determined villains, but with comparatively little success in the way of booty. The rascals have thus far escaped detection.

Fugitive from Missouri.—John Jones, alias John Chase, alias John O'Brien, arrested as a fugitive from justice in Missouri was arraigned before Recorder Ahern, yesterday, and recommended to prison to await a requisition from the Governor of that State. It may be that he belongs to a class of guerrillas who have been very black mail upon cattle drovers going through Western Missouri.

Dangerous.—The Surgeon in charge at the Charity Hospital pronounces the wound of George White, driver of City car No. 31, who was cut by one Adam Navarre, Wednesday night, to be of a very dangerous character. Navarre is under arrest.

Recorder Ahern's Court—Dan Reed, colored, charged by C. H. Adams with stealing a coat found in his possession, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for ninety days, unless he furnishes a voucher. Also, for same time, Ernest Guy, colored, for sleeping out on the streets.

Joseph Miller and John Corcoran, for fighting out; Charles Johnson, colored, and Eliza Pierre, colored, for stealing; John Robinson, colored, for being in the Jewish Synagogue under suspicious circumstances; Wash Montgomery, for drunkenness; Mary Brannon for [illegible]; and Mag Brown for vagrancy, and Rex Harvey, colored, Bridget Connors and Mary Mahoney, for drunken disturbances of the peace, were all workhoused for sixty days.

George Rawle, colored, for carrying a concealed weapon, and T. Davallia, colored, for carrying a slung-shot, were fined \$25 each, with the alternative of going to the Workhouse.

Gentle Manners and Habits.

We are, says the Hartford Times, the greatest, wisest and most accomplished people in the world, but one now and then sees exhibitions of taste and virtue in the street that falls on a very's head short of perfection. Notwithstanding the angelic nature of the fair sex, we now and then notice that they like to walk three and four abreast on the side-walk, with their expanded skirts occupying the whole available pathway for pedestrians. As we are young and nimble we do not mind a step off from the curb into the gutter, in order to let the radiant phalanx pass without breaking line, but when we see an aged man, tottering under the infirmities of years, compelled to do the same thing, we are inclined to doubt the fairness, not of the ladies' faces, but of the monopoly of the sidewalk they so persistently claim. There is also a peculiar habit of some of the stronger sex, called man, which is refreshing to notice, as an exhibition of remarkable fine taste and decorum. That is, when a lady passes, who is compelled to hold up her skirts to avoid the filth of wet on the pavements, (?) to stop, turn round and examine with deliberation, not to say anxiety, her lower extremities—make a minute examination of her ankles, and whatever else a tilting hoop may chance to display. Tilting hoops, to be sure, often display charms to which the most cold-blooded may not always be insensible, and when one sees white hose filled with the daintiest proportions, and moving with elastic and graceful step, just a few yards ahead, one is perhaps not called upon to cover his eyes with his hands; but to deliberately stop and turn round upon a passing woman for the purpose of inspecting such a phenomenon, is not in the very best taste.

(From the N. Y. Sun, 8th.)

The Shipwrights' Strikes in Boston and New York.

The shipwrights of Boston are no more successful than their New York brethren, in the attempt to secure the adoption of an eight hour system of labor. The ship-builders of Boston, following the lead of those in this city, have issued an ultimatum in which they declare their determination not to accede to the demand of their late workmen. They offer work to shipmechanics who are willing to work upon the prescribed terms, but they will not under any circumstance adopt the eight hour system. Their proposition is to pay four dollars per day for ten hours' work—a rate of wages that nine-tenths of mechanics, generally speaking, would be very glad to get. This strike of the shipwrights has assumed vast proportions. It has spread from this city to Boston, and the strikers are confident that they will succeed in leading the employes of all the other shipbuilding ports to follow their example. Already the interests of commerce are injuriously affected by the suspension of work, the strikers are obliged to depend upon the proceeds of other men's labor for a living, and so the strike is not only a detriment to those directly interested, but to the public generally. With regard to the merits of the strike, every thinking man can form his own opinion. Four dollars for nine hours' work is regarded by laboring men generally to be fair, or good pay. Still, if the shipwrights think differently, they have a perfect right to refuse their services for such remuneration. A workingman has as clear a right to fix his own price upon his labor as a merchant has to fix the price of his goods. The only question to decide is, will this attempt at coercion pay? We doubt it. The issue is one of endurance between capitalists and laborers. Which class can better afford to be idle? The shipwrights expect to force their late employers into a compliance with their demands, upon the hypothesis that the latter can do no better than to yield. But that game works both ways. Have not the employers ground for believing that they can compel submission by holding on? The question, however, is one which the men must consider for themselves. We are in favor of the eight hour system—as a principle, and believe that it will eventually be established; but not by coercive means.

A special from Washington says that prominent North Carolinians say that their State will be the first to accept the new Constitutional amendment.

The Reconstruction Amendment.

As adopted by the two thirds vote of each House, and remitted to the ratification of three-fourths of the States, the Reconstruction Amendment is textually as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE. SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but, whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for Representatives in Congress, Executive and Judicial officers, or the Members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned, but neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The Senate adjourned at 5:30, to meet on Monday next.

Protest by Northern Men Against the Tax on Cotton.

A Washington special of the 7th to the New York Times, says:

A petition was presented in the Senate to-day by Senator Morgan, signed by a number of ex-officers of the Federal Army now in Alabama. The petitioners say they are from the Northern States, many of them ex-officers of the Union Army, and always loyal to the Government of the United States. That 3000 out of 5000 of their class are engaged in the cultivation of cotton. They have encountered peculiar difficulties in accustoming the freedmen to a new system of labor, etc., and they now see with alarm the result of their labor threatened by an overwhelming increase of taxation, an addition of two and fifty per cent. on the basis of which their labors were begun. That a tax of five cents per pound on cotton will make the raising of that staple no longer remunerative. Accompanying this petition is a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Gurney, late of Second New York Veteran Cavalry, who confirms the above statements, and adds, that from the larger number of these men engaging in the business, many Southern men were encouraged to resume the cultivation of their plantations, and the new enterprise of cultivating cotton with free labor has thus far been a success. According to Northern men every move or loss engaged in that business in such community, he finds they cannot get their cotton into market for less than twenty cents per pound, and to this must be added the five cents tax and commissions and insurance. At this rate no man can afford to raise cotton. These Southern States can never become prosperous, if [illegible] without emigration of Northern men to the States, and Northern men of enterprise, loyalty and intelligence will not engage in a business that cannot yield them a reasonable compensation.

Danger to European Thrones from War.

[From the London Times, May 28.]

We have much to hope from the strong disposition of the greater part of Europe for peace. Of the temper of the Germans it is unnecessary to speak, and the French are certainly less unwilling to see war again break out. A great, if a gradual, change in their character has long been in progress, and the nation which for so many years was the terror of Europe is now—as a nation—devoted to the pursuits of peace. The finances of the empire have given almost every individual an interest in the imperial funds, and railway and other stock is held very largely by every class of the population. The savings of every one, whether tradesman, artisan, or peasant, have been imperilled by the fall in all kinds of securities since the first rumors of war. The people own with apprehension the interruption of commerce and manufactures; the cause of Italy has never been so popular as might have been expected from a past alliance and the remembrance of common victories, and Prussia has never recovered in France the memories of 1814 and 1815.

The Emperor Napoleon, too, as well as the other sovereigns of the continent generally, may well view with concern the dominions and the direction which this conflict is taking. The Italian government has called popular enthusiasm to its aid, and, in Continental parlance, it will fight with the revolution. The King of Prussia is talking about universal suffrage, and a radical reform in the German Constitution. What may be the relations of the Austrian Emperor towards his less well affected and non-German provinces three months after the outbreak of a war is as yet hidden in the future. But there is a feeling that this war, if once begun, will assume a revolutionary character. If those millions of men meet in conflict thrones will not remain where they are, German, Italian, Magyar, Czech and Pole will be moved as they never were moved before. Such convulsions may be inevitable in the progress of nations, but they are not pleasing to Emperors and Kings. The position the masses have taken in these countries, the interest of all classes the enthusiasm of one country, the indignation of another, and the proof which has been given that if the sovereigns raise a tempest they will not be able to lay it, must have its effect upon every wise ruler, however exalted his rank and extensive his power.

Baron Rothschild's Wine Cellar.

A correspondent, who had been fortunate enough to get a peep at Baron Rothschild's wine cellar in Paris, thus describes its contents:

It is not enough to eat—man must drink, too. I went to the cellar, where the butler waited for me, lamp in hand. The massive oak door vibrated with the creak of the lock, and we entered the first cellar, whose sides are filled with quadrangular shelves, surmounted by a label containing the name of the wine and date of its bottling. I do not know the value of the bottles' contents, but their outward appearance has nothing repulsive.

Their sealed mouths are covered with a respectable mould, and their sides are hidden under the dust of thirty years. I noticed the Chateau Yquem of 1834, Brauno Mouton of 1839, and St. Julien of 1815. If I reckon accurately, there are 24,000 bottles of wine in the Baron's cellar, worth, at the least, 240,000 francs. It contains wines of every country, from the golden drops of Lacryma Christi to the purple syrup of the Cape; from the ordinary juice of Macon wines to the precious cascades which pour from Mocca's presses. The cellars where the liquors and spirits are kept is as rich as the wine cellar, and like the latter, has its catalogue. Baron de Rothschild's servants drink two barrels of wine a week. As soon as a barrel is brought to the house, it is at once bottled; he allows no such thing as drinking from the cask. As I was leaving the house, a footman came and said the Baron wished to see me. I hastened to his office. He said to me:

"My dear sir, I have thought over the matter and you would oblige me by publishing nothing about my house." I bowed profoundly, without saying a word, determined to reply publicly to the request of the capricious millionaire. Had I called on you, Baron, the eye of the islands of the Austrian loan, and said to you, Baron, you will be particularly agreeable to me if you will have nothing to do with the Austrian loan, you would have replied that the whim of a newspaper writer must yield to the interests of 100,000 subscribers. Allow me, therefore, to solicit that your wishes yield to the pleasure which 500,000 readers will have in entering the mansion of the most illustrious banker in the world."

NICKNAMES.—Victor Hugo, in his last novel, the "Toilers of the Sea," speaks of the fondness of Americans for conferring nicknames upon their celebrated men. He illustrates it as follows: "You call your famous Missouri banker, Thomas Benton, 'Old Lingot.'" "Seward, who introduced the small bank notes, 'Little Billy.'" "Clay, 'The Miller's Boy with a Slashes.'" "As to Winfield Scott, as his first thought after beating the English at Chippewa, was to sit down to dine, you call him 'Quick, a Basin of Soup.'"

Mr. Clay was called the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," but as the "Slashes" was the name of the place where he exercised his vocation, they were not of the sort to produce "a spur." It is rather hard to call Mr. Benton, the deadly enemy of all banking, a "banker," and to suppose the author of our voluminous diplomatic correspondence the father of "small notes." Gen. Scott took his "hasty plate of soup" long subsequent to the war with England, and we do not remember that any one, even during his heated canvass for the Presidency, ever hailed him with the euphonious appellation of "Quick—a basin of soup."—Northern Exchange.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—Those interested will be glad to know that parties in need of Executive pardon will in future have to apply for it personally, the President having issued orders that no more pardons be granted, except to those who make special application in this. Heretofore it has been a common practice to secure pardon papers through the authorized "brokers," (male and female,) who infest the Capital, but this practice is now at an end. The President considers that if a pardon is worth having at all it is worth applying for in person, and if not, why the kindness rebellious individual will have to get along as best he can without it. The total number of pardons issued from May of last year to the present time is stated at over 10,000.

Blockaded at the Chief Commanders of the Army of Austria.

[From the Salut Public, of Lyons, May 24.]

The really distinguished leaders of the Austrian army are few in number, and nearly all well advanced in years. They served in 1812 and 1813 under Prince Schwartzenberg, made the campaign of Hungary in 1849, that of Italy against Charles Albert, and that of 1859, the most important of all. In case of war, those who appear destined to the principal commands are the following: The Archduke Albert, son of the immortal Prince Charles; Marshal Henry de Hesse, Benedek, Schwartzenberg, and Clam-Gallas.

Marshal de Hesse is seventy-three years of age, spare in person, and of active mind and habits. His career dates from the battle of Wagram, in which he took part, being then in his seventeenth year. It was he who decided the Austrian victory over the Piedmontese in 1849 by the strategical movement from Verona, and he took a very active part in the battle of Novara. The Italians regard him as a formidable enemy, and admit that he will give them no little trouble.

Prince Schwartzenberg is tall, well made and very vigorous, notwithstanding his seventy-two years. In 1848 he commanded a division of cavalry in Italy, he distinguished himself at the battle of Comorn, in Hungary, by preventing, with his division, the insurgents from debouching on the right bank of the Danube. At the battle of Magenta he commanded the third corps d'armée, with which he covered the retreat of the Austrians. At Solferino he was in the left wing, opposed to General Neil. He is one of the most brilliant officers of the Austrian army, and is, moreover, an author.

Marshal Benedek is only fifty-eight. While a colonel, in 1848, he fought in the campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859 he commanded the Eighth corps at San Martino. Since Radetzky's death he has been first warrior of Austria. It is probable that he will be charged to oppose the Prussians. The life of Count Clam-Gallas has been very active, he has shared in all the wars of Austria since 1848. In Hungary, however, he only succeeded in vanquishing the aged General Bem through the aid of the Russians. At present he commands the First corps of the Austrian army at Prague.

We must not omit to mention General Gablenz, who commanded the Austrians in the war against Denmark, and General Ramming, to whom Austria was indebted in the Hungarian campaign for the decisive success obtained at Temesvar.

Pope Pius IX has just lost his youngest sister, who was married to a rich patrician at Avignano, Italy. The Pope belongs to a long lived family. He has two brothers now living, and he and they have passed the "three-score and ten," allotted to Man's existence.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 14, 1866.

The general market continued inanimate to-day, with very little movement in any branch of trade, and our leading staple in particular coming nearly to a stand-still.

The Gold market, on the contrary, exhibited considerable activity, if not excitement, being stimulated by the favorable accounts from New York, and after opening at 143¾, rose to 145⅛, and closed at 145, against 142⅞ last evening. The sales at the First Board embraced \$7,000 half eagles and \$5,000 at 143¾; \$4,000, \$4,000, and \$13,000 at 142¾; and \$2,000 three lots of \$5,000 and \$10,000 at 143; and at the second Board \$1,784 (mixed coin) at 144, \$2,000 at 144¾, and \$2,000 (small) \$600, \$4,000 and \$5,000 at 144⅛. In the open market the sales included \$10,000 at 142⅞, \$10,000 at 143; \$10,000 at 143½, \$10,000 in two equal lots at 143½; two lots of \$10,000 at 144; \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$30,000 at 144½; \$5,000 and \$10,000 in two equal lots at 144¾; \$3,000, \$5,000, five lots of \$10,000, and \$10,000 at 145, \$4,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 at 145⅛, and \$5,000 at 145⅛. 53 Spanish Doubloons sold at \$16 50, and at 141 to \$16 25. The sales of Silver included about \$1500 in American half dollars, at the first Board, at 132, and \$5,000 in the open market at 130 to 132½. Also, 1500 Mexican dollars at 144, and 3,000 at 144½.

Nothing of any moment was done in Foreign Exchange. There is in fact little or no Commercial offering. Early in the day Bank sterling might have been bought at 153 to 154, but subsequently the Banks asked 160 to 162. A bill for £3000 was placed at 160. Also, a small private bill at 153. Quotations are nominal. Nothing transpired in Francs.

Domestic Exchange ruled still more in favor of buyers. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ½ per cent. premium, and one of them at ¾. The counter demand was moderate. Outdoors we noticed sales of \$50,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium and \$15,000 one day's sight on Warren, R. I., at the same.

We have but few operations to report in the Stock market. At the first Board 200 shares Citizens' Bank sold at \$132 50, and 40 City Railroad, at [illegible], and in the open market 25 shares Merchants Bank at \$29 50, and 11 City Railroad at \$200 50. City Bonds were offered for at 94 to 95 for the Consolidated and 82 to 84 for the Railroad issue, according to the coupons.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Uncurrent money. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 62½, and 45c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 81½ to 85 and 86, the brokers buying the notes paid by the banks at [illegible].

State Treasury Notes sold at the Board of Brokers at 93½c. per dollar. The decline pay 83.

City Treasury Notes rule at ¼ to ½ and ⅝ per cent discount, national currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Thursday Evening, June 14, 1866.

COTTON.—The market has been nearly at a stand-still to-day, the sales having been confined to 300 bales, taken by four brokers, at prices indicating easier rates, without any quotable change. We accordingly continue to quote Ordinary at 28 to 30c, Good Ordinary at 33 to 34c, Low Middling at 37 to 38c, and Middling at 40c. The inside figures for Good Ordinary are not only for strict classification, but for carrying lists as well. On a revision of yesterday's business we find that it was somewhat larger than we reported, amounting to nearly 1500 bales, embracing about 300 over what was returned to us.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865... bales	[illegible]
Received yesterday and to-day	811
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Exported to-day	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 15 hhds Sugar have been received from the coast since yesterday—no Molasses. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are small, but those of Cuba are liberal. There is very little demand for either, however, but holders have elevated their views, and the stocks, especially of Molasses, are now much more firmly held and better prices are asked. The sales to-day were confined to 10 hhds Louisiana Centrifugal Sugar at 14c, and 27 hhds Yellow Clarified at 16c per lb. There were no sales of Molasses. Negotiations are pending for the balance of a cargo of Cuba Molasses. The last sales were at 50c per gallon for good Cuba Molasses, and 55c for Common Louisiana. A small retail business is doing at 12 to 13c per lb for Common to Fair Louisiana Sugar, 14½ to 14⅝c for Fully Fair, 15 to 15½c for Prime, 15¾c for Yellow Clarified, and 16 to 16½c for White. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 13 13¼c for No. 12, 13½c for No. 13, 14½c for No. 14, 16c for No. 15, and 17½c for No. 20.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have no important changes to note in the market since yesterday. Grain and Feed are in good supply but less in demand, Flour is scarce and in request, and Provisions are in light supply and command full prices. In the following remarks full particulars of the market are given in detail:

FLOUR.—Is in light supply and in request, and the better grades are scarce and very much in demand. The sales to-day embrace 1700 bbls, of which 200 Good Extra, on private terms; 100 Unbranded Superfine at \$9 75, 40, 40, 100 and 100 Superfine at \$10, 100, 100 and 160 Choice Superfine at \$12 75, and 100 do at \$14 per bbl. An active retail business is doing at \$10 to \$10 25 per bbl for Superfine.

CORN.—Is in good supply but less in demand, and the sales to-day were confined to 6000 sacks, of which 200 and 950 Mixed at 80c, 500 Yellow at 85c, 300, 450, 1000 and 1300 White at \$1 per bushel.

OATS.—The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. About 3300 sacks were sold to-day, of which 946 at 50 to 51c, 560 and 2000, in lots, at 50c, 300 at 51c, and 250 at 52c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market continues dull. Sales to-day were confined to 300 sacks at \$1 18½ per 100 lbs.

HAY.—The stock is now mostly in store and is more firmly held. There is no demand for round lots, but for small lots holders claim full prices. The sales to-day were confined to 75 bales St. Louis at \$24, 100 bales Prime Western at \$25 50, and 100 at \$26 per ton.

BACON.—The supplies are small, the demand is good, and full prices are obtained. A lot of 50 casks Shoulders sold a day or two since to arrive, on private terms. It is retailing freely at 14½c per lb for Shoulders, 18c for Ribbed Sides, 21½c for Clear Sides, and 20c for Sugar-cured Hams.

TANNERS OIL.—A lot of 30 bbls sold at \$1 20 per gallon.

BALE ROPE.—Appears to be more in demand. There were sales to-day of 200 coils, in two equal lots, at 18½c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—A lot of 15 bales sold at 26c a piece.

PORK.—We have not heard of any round sales to-day, but the stock is small and is very firmly held at \$34 per bbl for Mess. It is retailing freely at \$34 50 per bbl.

STAR CANDLES.—There have been sales during the past few days of 1000 boxes Schaeffer's, [illegible]. The stock is light, the demand is good, and the market is firm. We quote 12 oz at 20c, 13 oz at 21c, and full weight at 25c per lb.

LARD.—Is scarce and in request. Round lots of Prime in tierces are quoted at 23½c, and in kegs at 25c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING.—We note a small stock and firm market. Round lots command 30c per yard, and dealers are filling orders for the country at 30c per yard in rolls and 31c in bales.

GREEN MEAT.—There is very little on hand. It is held by dealers who are retailing it at 15c per lb for Shoulders, and 16c for Sides.

SALT.—Is quoted by the cargo at \$1 55 to \$1 60 per sack for Liverpool, Coarse and Fine. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at \$2 to \$2 25 per sack for Coarse and \$2 50 to \$3 for Fine.

WHISKY.—The market is well supplied but dull. There is only a retail business doing at \$2 20 to \$2 30 per gallon for Western Rectified.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter is selling at 40 to 45c., Western 30 to 35c. and Common 25 to 28c. per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 15 to 20c. for Northern.

SUNDRIES.—New Potatoes are selling at \$4 to \$4 25; new Onions \$3 00 to \$3 50. Eggs at \$16 to \$18 per barrel. Chickens at \$8. Geese at \$12 and Turkeys at \$18 per dozen.

WOOL.—The stock is small, and the market is steady and firm at 15c per lb for Burry, 23½c for Unwashed, and 25 to 30c for Washed.

COFFEE.—Is in limited demand, but prices, in currency, have advanced with the advance in Gold. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 25 to 26½c per lb, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—A bark was taken up for Havre yesterday at 1c per lb for Cotton. There is more offering coastwise, but foreign Freights continue very dull. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton, and 80c per bbl for Flour by steam for New York and Boston, and 1c per lb and 50c per bbl by sail. The rates for Liverpool are ¾d per lb for Cotton by sail, and 1c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

[illegible] Jefferson, June 15, 1866.

Arrived yesterday 178 Texas Beeves and 100 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold 86 Texas Beeves, 39 Calves and Yearlings, 166 Sheep and 6 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 34 Western and 271 Texas Beeves, 160 Calves and Yearlings, 1462 Sheep and 30 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per lb head	35 — [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00 — [illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Cows, Hogs	[illegible]
Cattle, Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Goats, Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 15, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Orleans, Wayne, for Mobile. Brig Sir Robert Peel, Connor, for Havana. Schr Aurora, Garland, for Vera Cruz.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Texas, Lombard, from Galveston, to Morris & Ballantine—1st district 15.

Brig R. R. Gove, Hartkins, from Rockland (Me) to [illegible].

Brig Pepino (Italian) Vassalo, from Genoa, March 7th, to [illegible] district 29.

Brig Cimpen Luigia, (Italian) Mosconi, 35 days from [illegible]—3d district 6.

Schr Marietta (British) Fernandez, from Havana, [illegible] at Quarantine) to Pabre, [illegible].

Schr Anna, Walters, from Pensacola, to master.

Steamer Mary, Haynes, from Mobile.

Steamer Orleans, Bissett, from Alabama River.

STEAMBOATS.

Pauline Carroll, White, from St Louis. Indiana, Neal, from Louisville. Vicksburg, Tobin, from Bayou Bartholomew.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Mississippi Valley towboat Bee, Mr Beeh, [illegible]. The towboat Wuraco, Pollett, from the Passes—Towed [illegible]. The towboat Tecumseh, Schellenger from the Passes—Towed down ship Zephyr, bark St Peter and brig Seylla—brought up brigs Five Sisters, Pepino and Fanny, and schr Oriental to Quarantine.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 8—Cleared, steamship Star of the Union, Blgmburd, for New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ELSINORE, May 22—Arrived, ship Bullet [illegible], from [illegible] for New Orleans.

BREMERHAVEN, May 25—Arrived, bark Hans Brauenburg, from New Orleans.

SPOKEN.

On the 3d instant, in Lat 28 41, Long 79 28, bark [illegible], from New Orleans for Havre.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Rochester, Woods, from Liverpool. Ship Albemarle, (British) Moulton, from Liverpool, April 24, to Henry, Ashew & Co—Cargo, 70 tons coal and sundries.

Ship [illegible], Woodward, from Boston.

Ship Louis Henry, Meyeler, from Marseilles March 16.

Bark Montezuma, (British) Ornd, 40 days from Bordeaux, to T Sailor Block.

Bark Bayonnaise, (French) Bidejary, 4 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast to master.

Brig Five Sisters, (Ital) ——, 30 days from Palermo.

Brig Caporaria, (Span) Mir, 6 days from Havana, to [illegible].

Schr Tecolan, (British) Mattier, from Tampico [illegible], to Pelg Rossi—Fruit order.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Mexico, (British) Pendester, 72 hours from Havana—to H S Hall.

Bark H M Scott, Thurlow, 7 days from Matamoras, to master—Cargo, 238 bales cotton.

Bark Geo & Hans, Kell, 6 days from Havana, to master—Cargo, 260 hhds sugar to J B & Chabrola.

Brig Geo Gilchrist, Gilchrist, from Havana, to Rivera & Clay.

Brig Ida Williams, 4 days from Havana, to Rivera & Clay—Cargo, 190 boxes sugar to Rivera & Clay.

Brig Waterous (British) Gillespie, from Havana, to J Avet—Cargo sugar to J Avet.

Schr Lazaro, (British) Lopez, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 200 hhds and 267 half hhds molasses to Butler.

Schr Medina, (British) Roberts, 7 days from Havana, to master—Cargo, 60 bxs sugar, Centurie Bouque & co.

Schr Oriental (British) ——, from Cienfuegos—17 hhds molasses to order.

Schr Eclipse, (British) ——, from Havana.

Schr Mel, (British) Hardenburg, from Vera Cruz—Cargo coffee and 22 bags hides to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Pepino, from Genoa—4 passengers.

Per brig Caporaria from Havana—3 passengers.

Per schr Marietta, from Havana—2 passengers.

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Orleans—1 hhd sugar [illegible].

HAVANA—Per brig Sir Robert Peel—[illegible].

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Aurora—[illegible].

IMPORTS.

ROCKLAND—Per brig R R Gove—[illegible] to A W Bosworth.

GENOA—Per brig Pepino—[illegible].

HAVANA—Per schr [illegible].

PENSACOLA—Per schr Anna—[illegible].

ALABAMA RIVER—Per steamer Orleans—[illegible].

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Pauline Carroll—[illegible].

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Indiana—[illegible].

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW—Per steamer Vicksburg—[illegible].

DIED,

Yesterday, at 5½ o'clock, P. M., Mrs. ESTELLE MEYNADIER, widow MARTIN HABLE, aged 60 years, a native of St. Domingo. The friends and acquaintances of Miss Antonide Meynadier, her sister, of the C. Renold, O. Lesesque Tuiganz, E. Bouny, F. Fourn and L. Abela families are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, from her late residence, Union street, No. [illegible], between Goodchildren and Morales streets.

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified not to buy, purchase or in any manner trade for, a certain NOTE of \$637 70-100, drawn by L. Adrien Leonard, dated Parish of Lafourche, February 18th, 1866, payable in all March, 1866, to the order of, and endorsed by Joseph Ayonch, said note bearing eight per cent. interest from date till paid, and is payable at the Bank of America, New Orleans, La. The said note is the property of the undersigned, who mislaid or lost the same. Payment of the said note has been stopped.

ANTOINE BOETO.

Thibodaux, June 11, 1866. je15—6t

WANTED.

IN a family, a competent Seamstress; also, a good Cook. Permanent employment and fair wages will be given. References required as to character and qualifications.

Apply at 74 Esplanade street. je15 3t

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Fouchee streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horsell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

je14 6mp LEEDS & CO.

Notice.

THE Spanish Brig EXPRESS, Rodis, master, from [illegible], are now discharging cargo. Consignees of [illegible] goods at [illegible]. All goods not [illegible] days will be stored at the risk and expense of [illegible].

C. CAVAROC & CO., 136 Royal street.

Notice.

N[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

Tendered by the citizens of New Orleans to Mrs. H. S. CRESSWELL.

Friday Evening, June 15th, 1866.

For full particulars see small bills. je11 5t

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE

LONDON WATCH COMPANY.

Owing to the failure and sudden closing of the works and business of the LONDON WATCH COMPANY, A large number of fine Watches, manufactured especially for the United States, being heavy, first-class time-keepers, intended to stand hard usage and sudden changes of temperature, are left in our hands for immediate sale. As agents of the Company, we are obliged to dispose of this stock for cash in the shortest possible time. We have, therefore, decided on the plan annexed as the one that will be productive of the desired result. This plan gives every one an opportunity of obtaining first-class time-keepers at a price that all can command.

As every Certificate represents a Watch, there are no blanks, and every one who invests in this sale must get a Watch at half the retail price at least; and, if at all fortunate, one to wear with pride through life.

Remittances may be made at our risk in registered letters or by express of post-office orders and drafts, payable to our order, and we guarantee a safe return. The INSURES safe delivery and sure return to every patron.

We warrant every Watch as represented, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance. Knowing the worth of the stock, we can give a warrantee to every purchaser. The price has been placed at the very low figure in order to insure immediate sale; and all who desire to improve the opportunity should make early application.

HART, GIBSON & CO.

208 Broadway, New York, Agents for the London Watch Company.

THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF

FINE WATCHES AND CHAINS,

WORTH \$250,000!

TO BE SOLD FOR

TEN DOLLARS EACH.

147 Gold hunting-cased Chronometers, from	\$175 to \$450
160 Gold hunting-cased English Patent Levers	100 to 325
144 Gold hunting-cased Duplexes	150 to 300
175 Gold hunting-cased Patent Levers	75 to 275
250 Gold hunting-cased Levers	75 to 275
250 Gold hunting-cased Lepines	75 to 275
225 Gold engine-turned Levers	50 to 250
150 Heavy gold-cased Patent Levers	50 to 250
150 Heavy gold-cased Levers	50 to 175
150 Ladies' gold hunting-cased Levers	50 to 175
150 Ladies' gold enamelled hunting-cased Levers	50 to 275
200 Ladies' gold enamelled magic-cased Levers	50 to 275
250 Ladies' gold-cased engraved Levers	40 to 175
200 Ladies' gold-cased engraved Lepines	40 to 175
250 Heavy solid silver-cased Duplexes	40 to 125
750 Heavy solid silver-cased Patent Levers	35 to 125
300 Heavy solid silver-cased Levers	35 to 125
300 Heavy solid silver-cased Lepines	25 to 75
200 Ladies' solid-cased Levers	25 to 75
250 Ladies' solid-cased Lepines	25 to 75
500 Solid Gold Guard and Vest Chains	25 to 150
200 Solid Gold Leontine and Chatelaines	25 to 125

All the above list of Watches will be sold for Ten Dollars each.

Certificates representing each and every Watch in the above list are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. Any person obtaining a Certificate, to be had at our office, or sent by mail to any address, can have the article called for on the return of the Certificate, with Ten Dollars.

We charge, for forwarding Certificates, 25 cents each. Five will be sent for \$1, and fifteen for \$2.

The Certificates must in all cases be returned with and accompany the money when goods are ordered.

All orders promptly filled and forwarded by return mail or express. Address

HART, GIBSON & CO.,

208 Broadway New York.

je13 3m

LANDING on ship "Montezuma," from Bordeaux—25 barrels VINEGAR, clarified; 20 cases White Wine VINEGAR, Orleans; 50 cases CLARET, Bousquet Medoc; 10 cases CHAMPAGNE, genuine Vve. Clicquot-Ponsardin, for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. je13 3t

LANDING on ship "Louis Henry," from Marseilles—[illegible] cases CLARET, Narbonne, superior quality; [illegible] cases Olives, Capers, Pickles and Sardines, and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. je13 3t

Green Peas, "Briant."

TEN cases of 100 half boxes Green Peas, just landing and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. je13 3t

Sugar Boiler and Filterman.

WANTED.—A Sugar Boiler and Filterman. Persons thoroughly understanding the business will be paid good wages. Apply by letter addressed Box 2,460 Post-office, New Orleans. je12 6t

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND SELECT LAW LIBRARY.

Apply to J M Moore, No. 14 Exchange Place, near Canal street. je9 1m

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools. New Orleans, June 9, 1866.

THE annual examination of the Public Schools will be as follows:

MONDAY, June 11—"Barracks" school, Barracks street between Rampart and Dauphine streets; "St. Ann," St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere streets. Washington, corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets.

TUESDAY, June 12—"Lower Boys' High" school and "St. Philip" school, St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

WEDNESDAY, June 13—"Bienville" and "Rampart" schools, corner Bienville and Rampart streets; "Marigny," corner Prieur and Palmyra streets.

THURSDAY, June 14—"Basin" and "Rampart" schools, "Fisk" school, corner Prieur, [illegible] and Franklin street.

FRIDAY, June 15—"Upper Boys' High" school, corner Camp and Melpomene streets; "Paulding" school, (Boys and Girls,) corner Constance and Gaiennie streets.

Parents and guardians of the pupils, and all others interested in the condition of our schools are invited to attend.

WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent. je11 5t

THE FAIR.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 6, 1866.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.—The Fair Grounds Committee desiring to secure proper plans and specifications for the erection of the property of the Association, and to ornamenting the property by the buildings to be used for the GRAND FAIR, announced to take place 5th November next, offer the following premiums, viz:

1. For complete plans of draining, location and plans of buildings, with full and complete specifications, \$500.

2. For plan for drainage only, with full and complete specifications, \$100.

3. For plans of all the buildings, with full and complete specifications, \$250.

A premium of 5 per cent. will be paid the successful competitor for plans for the Exhibition of the work, preference to be given to the successful competitor for plans.

All plans must be submitted by the first day of July, 1866, sealed, and in accordance with requirements and conditions on file in the office of the Association at the Mechanics' Institute.

C. M. SLOCOMB, Chairman Committee on Fair Grounds. je6 1t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed, on the 1st of June, a copartnership under the style of PEPIN & TURCOTTE, for the importation of Dry Goods. Office, temporarily, No. 5 St. Louis street.

A. PEPIN,

J. TURCOTTE.

New Orleans, June 8, 1866. je10 1m

For Rent.

THE large buildings known as the STABLES and FOUNDRY, attached to the property of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, in Cotton Press street, between Love and Goodchildren streets, also, two large and commodious residences corner of Love and Press streets.

For terms, apply on the spot, or at No. 21 Union street, corner of Carondelet street. je8 1w

J. V. GOURDAIN,

STOCK, NOTE, EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Office, No. 54 Exchange Alley, Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be transacted with dispatch and to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

An unlimited amount to loan on mortgage on city property. je8 1m

Jefferson Academy.

MR. LORD wishing to leave the city at an early date, will feel obliged to those indebted to the establishment, to settle their accounts as soon as possible. Those having claims against it, will please send in their bills for payment. je6 1w

THE FIRM existing under the style of TURCOTTE & LAROSE was dissolved on the 31st May by mutual consent. Mr Larose assumes the settlement of all debts and will liquidate the affairs of the Copartnership.

New Orleans, June 6th, 1866.

J. TURCOTTE,

L. E. LAROSE.

je7 1m

NOTICE

WE have formed this day a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods business under the style of LAROSE & CAGNOLATTI.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

L. E. LAROSE,

F. CAGNOLATTI.

je7 1m Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres sts.

NOTICE

TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL persons owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1865, and the Licenses for 1866, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector for the Second District.

Office—St. Peter street, No. 5, Pontalba Buildings. je6 1m

THE ARROW TIE,

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS FOR BALING COTTON.

PLANTERS, Factors and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to use and deal in this superior TIE and BAND. All orders promptly filled by OWEN, WATTS & CO., or

H. T. BARTLETT, Agent, 33 Carondelet street. je5—1m

Tennessee Iron.

THE undersigned agent for the sale of Bellona, Brodie & Sons' celebrated Tennessee Iron, is now prepared to execute orders for all sizes, Flat, Round, Square, Horse Shoe, Plough Slab and Bolter Iron.

C. H. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal street and 20 Common street. ap9 1f

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for the Stock, License, Inventory and Lease of a retail Family Grocery, in a good location, and of long and good standing. To be sold on account of ill health. Apply to

V. BATTALORA, No. 13 Main street. my27 1m

Crescent City Bank, New Orleans, May [illegible], 1866.

FROM and after MONDAY, 28th inst., this Bank will redeem its circulation in actual current funds.

CHAS. PAVRIE, Jr., Cashier. my28 1m

Office of the City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE attention of those who have not paid their City Taxes is called by the Treasurer, [illegible] for the payment of Taxes [illegible] of June; those wishing to avoid expenses and costs [illegible] requested to call and pay up.

J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer. je2 2m

NOTICE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

T. ANFOUX'S SALES.

Auction Rooms, No. 80 Baronne street.

BY T. ANFOUX.

FRIDAY, June 15th, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold—An assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Whisky, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Tobacco, Furniture, &c., &c. je15 1t

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Very Elegant Two-Story Residence on Esplanade Street, between Marais and Villeré Streets, opening on Marais Street, with a handsome Flower Garden, and all the conveniences calculated to render it agreeable and comfortable.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Esplanade, Marais, Kerlerec and Villeré streets, measuring 27 feet 6 inches and 4½ lines on Esplanade street, 111 feet 4 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to Villeré street, 80 feet in depth on the line nearest to Marais, 30 feet on the line connecting the above line with Marais street, front on Marais street, and 75 feet 6 inches and 2 lines on the rear line.

The buildings and improvements consist of an elegant two-story residence, with beautiful cornice with gallery supported by columns in front, containing below two splendid parlors, divided by a arch, drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, servants' room and privy; and in the second story, three large bed rooms, and immediately adjoining two servants' rooms; in the yard on either side of the house there is a flower garden tastefully laid out, a fine stable, a cistern and a back building, containing two rooms below and two rooms above. The water is introduced and the gas also.

The chandeliers in the parlors and dining-room belong to and will be sold with the house.

The whole according to plan.

The public is invited to examine the property.

The keys can be had at the Auctioneer's office.

Immediate possession of the property given.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale to maturity, and eight per cent. thereafter until final payment. The buildings to be kept insured for their full value, and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Act of sale (including United States Internal Revenue stamps) before ——, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. je13 td

Splendid Two-Story Brick Residence, No. 165 Bourbon Street, between Orleans and St. Ann Streets

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Bourbon, Orleans, Dauphin and St. Ann streets, measuring 42 feet 6 inches and 2 lines front on Bourbon street, by 145 feet 10 inches and 7 lines in depth.

Together with the large Two-story Brick House, (No. 165,) containing on the ground floor, a hall, 2 parlors, carriage entrance 12 feet wide, a splendid bed-room, and glazed gallery; in the second story, attic containing 2 rooms; also, a large two-story brick back building (forming a wing,) containing below a kitchen, bath-room and cellar, and in the second story 3 rooms, also, terrace, privies, cistern, wash-house, shed, etc.

The gas is introduced and the fixtures will be sold with the house.

Terms—Half cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property sold and bearing 6 per cent current and 2 per cent eventual interest.

The buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before Eusebe Bouny, notary public, (including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps) at the expense of purchaser.

This property is leased up to the 1st. Sept., 1866. je 13—td

Very Comfortable Brick Residence Corner Ursulines and Rampart Streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND designated by the No. 1, in the square bounded by Rampart, Ursulines, St. Claude and St. Philip streets, measuring 37 feet 1 inches and 2 lines front on Rampart street, 105 feet in depth and front on Ursulines street, together with the two-story brick house, containing four rooms with two galleries, two cabinets, cistern, kitchen, servants' rooms, privy, [illegible] outbuildings, etc. The property is leased to the 31st of August, 1866.

The gas is introduced, but the fixtures will not be sold as they belong to the tenant.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage and bearing 6 per cent. interest until final payment. The buildings to be insured and the policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps, before P. Chas. Cuvellier, notary public, at purchaser's expense. je13 td

Very Comfortable House, Covered with Slates, No. 511 Casacalvo street, between Post and Enghein streets

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Casacalvo, Post, Greatmen and Enghein streets, measuring 31 feet 7 inches front on Casacalvo street, by 107 feet in depth between parallel lines: together with the very comfortable house, covered with slates, (No. 511) containing two rooms, a large gallery, back building containing two rooms, a large cistern, kitchen, etc., privy, two cisterns, brick yard, &c.

Terms—One-third Cash, and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property and bearing 8 per cent. current interest. The buildings to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale (including the U. S. Revenue Stamps) before G. Gottschalk, notary public, at the purchaser's expense. je13 td

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Mary E. Krause, wife of G H W. Leide.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 25,732.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

je13 2t 10

Succession of Jean Lereché

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 25,357.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk. je13 2t

United States of America.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Eastern District of Louisiana.—The United States of America. To all whom these presents shall come—greeting.

Whereas, J. U. Lavillebeuvre and A. Marie D'Aubigue having purchased at a sale made by the Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court to cause a monition to be issued in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved the fifteenth day of March 1855.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested therein are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the United States, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States, and in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana as above cited, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Marshal of the District aforesaid, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1860, by virtue of a pluries writ of seizure and sale issued by this Court, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1865 in suit entitled, A. Merie D'Aubigue by his agent J. U. Lavillebeuvre vs J J Person, No. 5398 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale J. U. Lavillebeuvre and A. Marie D'Aubigue became the purchasers for the price of \$18,000.

Description of the property, as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz.:

1. FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Camp, Delord, Poyfarre and Magazine streets, designated as lots Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, on a plan drawn by E. Gottlieb, on the 30th April, 1856, deposited in the office of S. Magner, notary public, as plan No. 6, which lots measure, American measure, as follows, viz: Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Camp and Delord streets, and has 28 feet 1 inch front on Delord street, by a depth of 130 feet and front on Camp street; together with the use of an alley 3 feet wide, opening on Camp street, common to said lot and lot No. 2, and Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6 adjoining each other and measure each 27 feet 1 inch and 5 lines front on Camp street, by a depth of 128 feet between parallel lines, acquired by the said J. J. Person by purchase from the estate of the late Dominique Francois Barthe and his wife, by act before S. Magner, notary public, on the 27th of May, 1856.

2. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the same square and designated as Lots Nos. 13 and 13, on a plan of E. Gottbeil dated 24th March, 1849, annexed to an act passed before A. Chiapella, late notary public, on the 19th of May, 1849. Said lots measure, American measure, as follows, viz: Lot No. 12, 25 feet front on Poyfarre street, by 124 feet 4 inches and 1 line deep, and Lot No. 13, 27 feet front on Poyfarre street, by 128 feet 5 inches and 2 lines in depth, acquired by said Person from Leonce Barthe, by act before S. Magner, notary public on the 28th May, 1856.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereof, and all the rights, titles and interests of said J. J. Person in and to the above lots of ground and buildings and improvements.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, 9th June, 1866.

CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Clerk.

je10 11 16 26 jy5

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17th, 1866.

In conformity to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled

An act to authorize the Governor to issue the Bonds of the State for the amount of One Million of Dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring June 18th, 1866, for the purchase of One Million of Dollars of Bonds of the State, authorized as aforesaid.

The said Bonds bear an interest of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, have twenty years to run and are secured by pledge of all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, to be opened by him and the Board of Levee Commissioners, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Levee Bonds."

Only State notes, National Bank notes and legal tender received in payment of Bonds.

The right is expressly reserved of rejecting all bids not satisfactory to the Governor and Board of Levee Commissioners.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

my19 1d

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS.

Esplanade Street, Opposite the U. S. Mint.

DAILY SERVICE.—This Church will be opened for Morning Prayer, every morning at 6 o'clock. Evening service, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, except Sunday evening, when Divine Service will commence a quarter before 8. The length of these services will not ordinarily exceed 30 minutes. Holy Days, and [illegible] [illegible] of Lectures, not exceeding 30 minutes. [illegible] will be on week days. [illegible] service [illegible].

SUNDAYS—Morning prayer at 6 o'clock. Sunday School at half-past 9. Service, at 11. Evening prayer, a quarter before 8. Seats all free.

A. D. McCOY, Rector.

je1 tf

Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis.

Kept by A. Boudousquie.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis, [illegible], that he is now ready for the reception of boarders. [illegible].

A. BOUDOUSQUIE. my30 tf

Excursion Trip to Europe.

TICKETS from New York to the INMAN LINE of First Class steamers to go and return to New York by any Steamer within six months, for \$200 Gold, will be issued by [illegible] NELSON & CO. [illegible] Common st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN T. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON

MONROE & REDDINGTON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's. Saw Gins; also for the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs, and also Nails, Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality, at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other house in this city. my26 3m

MR. VICTOR BERO

HAS purchased the splendid HOTEL at Carrollton, lately kept by Mr. Peter Williams. His friends and the Public are respectfully informed that a RESTAURANT will be opened on the 10th of June, and no effort will be spared to give general satisfaction. my26 1m

BACHELORS' HALL,

BAY ST. LOUIS,

KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in New Orleans that he has opened, at Bay St. Louis, a BACHELORS' HALL, for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort on moderate terms.

may16 tf J. H. KREBS.

SOLE AGENTS

IN THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

FOR

MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES'

WINES,

BORDEAUX.

J. RIVIERE & CO.,

70 AND 72 COMMON STREET

ap18 3m

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

49......OLD LEVEE STREETS......49

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in

Boots, Shoes and Hats, from the best manufactories. my23 1m

C. J. AUBERT & CO.,

20......CHARTRES STREET......20

Having made heavy purchases when prices were lowest, are enabled to offer to their customers and to the public a splendid selection of GOODS which cannot fail to give GENERAL SATISFACTION.

N. B.—Country Dealers will find the most saleable and varied Goods in their line.

Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO.,

20 Chartres street,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

ap29 3m

E. RICHARD.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,

169..........St. Ann Street..........169

NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style, made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut. Marble covers, and quite [illegible] fitted with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS, the best now in use.

Has also on hand Cues, Balls, Chalk, Cue Leathers, Cloth, in short, everything belonging to the trade.

Orders by mail punctually attended to.

ap19 1y E. RICHARD, Box 1730, P. O. New Orleans.

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Courts of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. ap18 6m

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

73......Chartres Street......73

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Rooms for weddings and other parties, &c., &c. Mr. FORGET continues his old prices. [illegible]

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.

ALLEN LEWIS & CO.'S BUILDING,

Second near 23d street,

[illegible] Galveston, (Texas.)

MISCHE & CO.,

(Successors to Basso & Huber,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

75 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and manufactured, which we recommend to Merchants and Planters, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to. [illegible]

MADAM LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD

Can be Consulted at her Residence,

No. 162 Bienville Street.

IN fact, is, beyond all cavil, the only Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision. Those who [illegible] [illegible].

MADAME LA BLANCH, as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics, and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, joined to her member Mine La Blanch is the very eminent Physician, known in the world.

N. B.—The poor will be given medical advice gratuitously.

Consultations given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate, to suit the times.

Madame [illegible] consulted daily between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Reception Office and Reception Rooms, 162 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans.

je12 3taw

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28, 1866.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 30th day of April, 1866.

Fire Premiums	\$682,184 71	
Marine	128,885 16	
River	246,948 39	
		\$1,058,360 45
Amount of Earned Premiums		966,491 64
Losses paid and estimated:		
Fire Losses	\$ 24,436 16	
Marine	79,648 15	
River	242,345 39	
Paid discount in lieu of scrip	73,762 37	
Paid Taxes	4,182 34	
Paid reinsurances	64,297 21	
Profit and Loss, interest, General Expenses, Salaries, Exchange, less Discount, &c.	143,168 60	
		632,789 21
Net Profits		[illegible]
Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend		[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Notes secured by mortgages	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Foreign and Domestic Scrip and Scrip Account	[illegible]
Vallette Dry Dock Company	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of May, 1866.

G. H. BRAUGHN, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in July next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30th, 1866; for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice-President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	Sam'l H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke,	[illegible] J. Hanson,
Sam'l B. Newman,	A. Bothill,
F. H. Foley,	Wm. Edwards,
J. Norman Jackson,	A. G. Cass,
A. Thomas,	A. B. Reading.

my31 3m

Office Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, New Orleans, May 14th, 1866.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

ON and after the 16th day of June, an Excursion Train will leave the Depot, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, and go as far as Magnolia; returning will leave Magnolia on MONDAYS, in time to reach the city at or before twelve o'clock [illegible]. Excursion Tickets, to and return, good only for the excursion train, and for City and Down Train on SUNDAY, can be purchased at the Depot before the departure of the train.

Fare to Ponchatoula and return, \$1 50; Tickfaw, \$1 75; Amite, \$2 00; Tangipahoa, \$2 50; Osyka, \$3 00; Magnolia, \$3 50.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. New Orleans, May 9th, 1866.

THE following Insurance Companies, comprising the Board of Underwriters of this City, will, on all Insurances made on or after the 1st inst., return twenty per cent. of the premiums charged, in lieu of Scrip when the insured policies prefer it.

Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.

[illegible]

Molasses!

CHOICE reboiled Porto Rico in hogsheads, halves and bbls. For sale by

J. AVET,

at the Blue Store,

my 31-1m Corner Old Levee and Bienville.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 3000 tons	Hoxton, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons	Delaney, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2800 tons	Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2800 tons	Nelson, Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons	Parker, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons	Weeks, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons	Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons	Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship

MARIPOSA,

(1500 tons,)

QUICK, Commander,

Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at 9 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, \$60, 2d d \$40; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, \$70.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 38 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

CITY OF NEW YORK .... [illegible]

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

FIRST CABIN	\$90 00	STEERAGE	\$30 00
to London	95 00	to London	34 00
to Paris	105 00	to Paris	40 00
to Hamburg	[illegible]	to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin \$75, \$85, \$105. Steerage \$30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 186 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail as the following:

VILLE DE PARIS.........Surmont......June 16.

LAFAYETTE.........Lemarie......Saturday, June 30.

NAPOLEON III.........Bocande......Saturday, July 14.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, \$135; Second Cabin, \$80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of \$5 for first, and \$3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,

Removed from No. 7 to 58, Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perilliat, 33 Carondelet st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERILLIAT, Agent, No. 33 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer

CAMELIA, F. Boardman, master,

will continue her trips as follows:

MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train.

TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock do do do

THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock do do do

SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on

SUNDAY Evening.

MONDAY Evening.

WEDNESDAY Evening.

FRIDAY Morning.

All freight intended for her should be properly labeled and addressed, (postage direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger trains.

The above trips and departures will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

On Saturday, positively no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. trains.

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA,

my14 tf No. 10 Carondelet street.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SUNDAY, June 17th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston .... \$[illegible]

Do. do. Indianola .... [illegible]

Freights to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at Galveston rates as per New Tariff.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low-pressure side-wheel steamship HARLAN, John Lewis, commander, will leave, as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office. Three Steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports. je14 tf

For Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves FRIDAY, June 15th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

Freights taken to all points on Alabama River up to Montgomery.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new low side-wheel and low-pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points at the agent's office until 3½ P. M.

No freight received after 3½ P. M.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

I. C. HARRIS, Agent,

je15 11 corner Camp and Common streets

Notice to Planters.

IN addition to our stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats, we have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Plantation Clothing,

From our own manufactory in this city, which is offered at very low prices.

WALLACE & CO.,

Slocomb Building, 74 Canal street, and my15 1m 91, 93 & 95 Common st., adj. City Hotel

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD,

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END.		FROM LAKE END.	
4 o'clock A. M. horse car.	4½ o'clock A. M. st'm train		
6		5	
7½		7	
9		8	
10½		9½	
12 M.		11½	
1	P. M.	1½	P. M.
2½		3	
3		4	
4		5	
5		6	
6		7	
7		8	
8		9	
9		10 horse car.	

Sunday Arrangement.

STEAM TRAIN from City, every SUNDAY evening at 6 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.

An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.

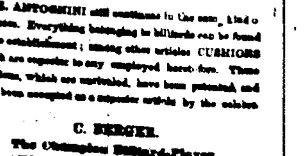
On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 7 until 6 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the lake, every day, 25 cents. Passengers for Shelby Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c. each way. GEORGE PANDELY, [illegible] Superintendent.

B. ANTOGNINI,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

15.............CONTI STREET.............15



MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to billiards can be found in his establishment; among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated

C. BERGER.

The Champion Billiard-Player.

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers, also, a new style of Square Tables for Poule players and Carom.

In order to let the public judge for themselves, Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.

MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.

Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ivory Pins Balls and Pins. [illegible]

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. [illegible], 1866.

ON and after Monday next, [illegible], the passenger trains will leave the depot, Algiers, at [illegible] A. M., arriving at Brashear [illegible]. Returning will leave Brashear [illegible] P. M., arriving at Algiers at [illegible] P. M.

The ferry boat will leave the wharf, foot of Canal street, every morning at [illegible] o'clock, connecting with the [illegible] train.

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations will be received at the same place every day until [illegible].

[illegible] Superintendent.